

## Business Notices.

**HATS DISAPPEARING.**—It is estimated that there are in the city of New-York, at least a million of hats, and they are all made in the city. The hats are made in the city, and they are all made in the city. The hats are made in the city, and they are all made in the city.

**DEALERS IN CLOTHING.**—We beg to inform that we have a large stock of clothing, and we are selling it at a low price. The clothing is made in the city, and it is of the best quality. The clothing is made in the city, and it is of the best quality.

**500 PAIRS BLACK CASSIMERE PANTS.**—We have a large stock of black cassimere pants, and we are selling them at a low price. The pants are made in the city, and they are of the best quality. The pants are made in the city, and they are of the best quality.

**PIANOS.**—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or purchase money refunded, at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Music Store of HORACE WATKINS, No. 33 Broadway, where a large stock of pianos is on hand, and where the best of all pianos are sold at the lowest possible price.

**There appears in our columns this morning a duly-authorized call for the usual Whig Ward Meetings for the choice of delegates to State, Senatorial, Judicial, County, Assembly and Ward Nominating Conventions. We advise all speculators in politics—it makes no difference whether they usually call themselves Whigs or not—to go in and make what they can. Very few of the substantial, quiet, unselfish thousands who have always cast seven-eighths of the Whig votes will be present at these meetings, and it will be all "pull Dick, pull" for other fellow, among the political gamblers. Nobody has any idea that a Whig ticket, pure and simple, can be chosen in our City this time—but there will be plenty of candidates for Whig nominations who believe they can also get on the Know-Nothing, the Reform, the Liquor, the Republican or some other ticket, and so are willing to bleed reasonably to secure this or that delegation. They go through, Messrs. Gamblers! you know how, and they are jolly green, a good many of them. They will be wiser and sadder three months hence, and you will have helped them out some of their wisdom teeth. They are eager to dance to your music, and why should n't they pay the fiddler?**

**LOOKING-GLASSES, FOR THE FALL TRADE,** at the lowest possible price, should call at the great Music Store of HORACE WATKINS, No. 33 Broadway, where a large stock of pianos is on hand, and where the best of all pianos are sold at the lowest possible price.

**VALUABLE OF RICH'S IMPROVED "WILDER'S SALAMANDER SAYER."**—This is the first of the 31st, which contains the brick building occupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the City Hall, in this city, was a safe of the above description, containing Books, Papers and Money. The safe was broken open, and the contents were stolen. The safe was broken open, and the contents were stolen.

**HAVANA—NEW-ORLEANS.**—Steamship Chesapeake City, Capt. J. H. Smith, will leave for New Orleans on Friday, 17th, at 2 P. M. Freight for New Orleans will be received on the 15th and 16th. Passage can now be taken at the office, No. 177 West 4th, corner of Warren St.

**TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM.**—English, French, German and American Fancy Goods, Novelties, and Toys. No. 343 Broadway.

**A GREAT CURE FOR FEMALE COMPLAINTS** will be found in BOWEN'S OINTMENT AND PILLS. The wonderful cures effected by these medicines in complaints incidental to females, are extraordinary. It is sold at the great drug store, No. 10 Maiden Lane, New-York, and at all the principal druggists, at 25 cents, 50 cents, and \$1 per box.

**Dr. S. S. FITCH, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption,"** &c. Office No. 214 Broadway, New-York, at the corner of Broadway and Nassau St., and at the corner of Broadway and Nassau St., and at the corner of Broadway and Nassau St.

**Thousands of Ague sufferers** yearly use Fever and Ague Remedies without knowing that their sufferings are owing to the administration of counterfeit and worthless medicines. The only reliable remedy for the cure of the Ague is the only reliable remedy for the cure of the Ague.

**REMOVED—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL, BRASS SPRING, &c.**—The only reliable remedy for the cure of the Ague is the only reliable remedy for the cure of the Ague.

**SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE.**—The following is the Table of Contents of the Semi-Weekly Tribune, No. 1,000:

**I. EDITORIALS:** The British Colonies; The Western World; The War and Freedom; The Virginia Election; The Louisville Riot; A Hard Struggle at the Law; The Anti-Slavery Cause.

**II. THE LOUISVILLE RIOTS:** Know-Nothing Accounts; Accounts from the Other Side; Card of Bishop Doane; Protest against the Riots; Monks' Malice and Avarice; Cannon's Injustice; Another Outrage; Religious Phase of Know-Nothingism.

**III. FROM BOSTON:** Letter from a Correspondent at Reading, Pa.

**V. LETTER OF SYMPATHY TO PASSMORE WILLIAMS:** Letter from a Correspondent at Philadelphia.

**VI. KANSAS:** Resignation of the Free State Member—Another View from Gov. Reeder.

**VII. ANNIVERSARY OF AMHERST COLLEGE.**

**VIII. THE SOUTHERN ELECTIONS.**

**IX. "UNITED" AMERICANS.**

**X. THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.**

**XI. THE SOUTH PACIFIC:** Chili; Bolivia; Peru; River Plate Provinces.

**XII. AUSTRALIA.**

**XIII. INDIAN TROUBLES IN NEBRASKA:** Death of the Omaha Chief.

**XIV. PROSPECT OF CIVIL WAR IN KANSAS:** Slavery in Kansas—A Plot.

**XV. THE WHEELER SLAVE CASE.**

**XVI. ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.**

**XVII. NEW PUBLICATIONS:** Memoirs of James Gordon Bennett.

**XVIII. A LETTER FROM MR. GREELEY:** The Great Exhibition.

**XIX. A NEW-YORKER IN HUNGARY:** Letter from a Correspondent at Budapest.

**XX. THE STATE LUNATIC ASYLUM:** Letter from a Correspondent at Utica.

**XXI. SCENES AT THE POLICE COURTS:** A Citizen of the Saint Lawrence County; Slow at Answering Questions.

**XXII. MORMON EMIGRATION.**

**XXIII. AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF EDUCATION.**

**XXIV. THE DE BAR MURDER.**

**XXV. PROHIBITION IN MICHIGAN.**

**XXVI. THE LIQUOR LAW IN VERMONT.**

**XXVII. MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.**

**XXVIII. W. H. WALKER.**

**XXIX. COMMERCIAL MATTERS:** Full Reports of the Stock, Money, Cotton, Grain, and other Markets, specially reported for the Tribune.

**THE FRUIT CROP.**—The circular of the North-western Fruit Growers' Association, which announces the annual meeting for 18th of September, to be held at Burlington, Iowa, makes the following statement with regard to the fruit crop:

"In many portions of the Union the season has proved unusually propitious, and there will be a heavy yield of fruit. In others, frosts early in the season destroyed the hopes of cultivators."

From the specimens of fruit in our New-York City markets we might judge that quantity is the only good feature of this year's crop. We have looked in vain for the last four weeks for a peach which is stable, although peaches have been brought in by ship-loads. It would seem that the windfalls of apples, pears and peaches are all that have yet reached market. We trust that some of the choice fruits will soon arrive, and that they will not all be sent abroad.

An Englishman states that when in Great Britain he regarded American apples as superior to any other, but since he has been here, now over two years, he has arrived at the conclusion that good apples are more scarce here than in England. We trust that this season will alter his views on this subject when the heavy yield spoken of above reaches our markets.

## New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 15, 1855.

We shall print, for regular subscribers, over 133,000 copies of the WEEKLY TRIBUNE, of this week. It is, without doubt, the best advertising medium in the country. This is the last day for receiving advertisements for this week's issue. Price, Fifty Cents a line.

The steamship America, from Liverpool for Boston, with one week's later news from Europe, is now in her eleventh day out, and fully due at Halifax; and Union, from Havre and Southampton for this port, is in her fourteenth day out. We hope to be able to announce the arrival of both vessels in our Evening Edition.

There appears in our columns this morning a duly-authorized call for the usual Whig Ward Meetings for the choice of delegates to State, Senatorial, Judicial, County, Assembly and Ward Nominating Conventions. We advise all speculators in politics—it makes no difference whether they usually call themselves Whigs or not—to go in and make what they can. Very few of the substantial, quiet, unselfish thousands who have always cast seven-eighths of the Whig votes will be present at these meetings, and it will be all "pull Dick, pull" for other fellow, among the political gamblers. Nobody has any idea that a Whig ticket, pure and simple, can be chosen in our City this time—but there will be plenty of candidates for Whig nominations who believe they can also get on the Know-Nothing, the Reform, the Liquor, the Republican or some other ticket, and so are willing to bleed reasonably to secure this or that delegation. They go through, Messrs. Gamblers! you know how, and they are jolly green, a good many of them. They will be wiser and sadder three months hence, and you will have helped them out some of their wisdom teeth. They are eager to dance to your music, and why should n't they pay the fiddler?

We presume the Know-Nothings have already set their pegs for carrying these conventions outright, but they may slip up in part, as they did last year. We shall look on and report progress as developments present themselves. And if anybody calculates that five thousand votes are to be gained for any ticket here merely by calling it Whig, he will find himself mistaken. We trust candidates who would as soon be called Whigs as anything else will be chosen, but not because of that name.

In the Board of Aldermen last evening the nomination by the Mayor of Robert Kelly, Esq., for the office of City Chamberlain was confirmed by a unanimous vote. An important communication was received from the Council to the Corporation in relation to the liability of the City for damages sustained in certain cases, in consequence of the piers being out of repair. The subject of providing the farmers with more market-room was referred to the Committee on Markets. An appropriation of \$15,000 was made to defray the expense incurred in taking the Census of 1855.

The progress of fusion in Massachusetts is onward. Preparations have been made for a grand meeting to-morrow, and will be seen by our telegraphic dispatch.

Twelve thousand of the voters of Maine met in convention yesterday to further the great sketch of their proceedings by telegraph.

We have a few words about the Texas election which indicate that Peace, the Democratic candidate for Governor, is elected.

The telegraph brings some important news from Mexico. The Revolutionists tell of some valuable achievements, and seem to be certain of ultimate success.

**JUST SUPPOSE**

That there were no lawyers who could be hired for a thousand dollars a head to plot and aid in the defeat and subversion of the benign policy of Prevention by which our State is now striving to diminish and restrict the prevalence of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime—

That no legal functionaries, chosen and paid by the People of New-York to uphold and enforce the laws and to conserve good morals and the public well-being, could be tempted by present pelf or the hope of more lucrative places to take sides against the laws and in favor of their violators—

And that no judges could be impelled to decide that the Prohibitory Law means precisely what they know, and all men know, that its framers never intended it should mean—

So that the Prohibitory Law should be upheld and enforced, and the Liquor Traffic thereby arrested and extinguished—

Who believes that there would be less virtue, thrift and happiness, or more vice, want and wretchedness, in our State? Who does not know in his soul that the public good would thereby be in every respect promoted?

Men and brethren! think of these things!

**THE MODERN HOBBIISTS.**

Nothing in this world is more curious than the permutations of opinions. It is now just about two centuries since the publication of the *Leviathan* of Hobbes—a work which made a great deal of noise in its day, earning for its author the reputation of being an atheist, and, what was still worse, destitute of any discernment of the moral difference between right and wrong. The paradoxes of Hobbes, after leading to great disputes, fell into oblivion; but after slumbering in forgetfulness for more than a century they have been lately revived—this time by a set of persons, Doctors of Divinity and others, who claim an ultra degree of piety, and pretend to sit in the very highest seats of our American synogue. But though the professors of this doctrine, in Hobbes's time and now, belong apparently to such different classes, a little examination will serve to show that in both cases the doctrine sprang from much the same motives.

Hobbes, not naturally a bad man, but timid and excessively fond of peace, in the civil war that had sprang up in England between the Royalists and the Puritans, had, as was natural to a man of that character, taken the Royalist side. The war ended, however, in the Dictatorship of Cromwell; and Hobbes, who was tired of fighting and of civil contention, published his book by way of apology for giving over the contest, and for sub-

mitting without a struggle or a sigh to Cromwell's absolute, usurped authority. The doctrine of the *Leviathan* was, that might makes right, and that the only real difference between right and wrong depends on the law, and that the whole duty of man consists in obeying such laws as may be put forth by those who—no matter how—attain to the supreme authority.

The new Hobbiists of our day are also, so far as their private and personal character is concerned, good sort of men enough; but like Hobbes excessively timid, frightened as he was at the idea of an approaching struggle, and like him regarding peace, no matter at what expense it may be purchased, as the greatest of all possible blessings, to secure which there is no despatch that is not to be patiently submitted to. Accordingly they insist, as Hobbes did, that there is no law higher than the law of the land, and that the despotism of the slaveholders ought to be patiently submitted to, since the whole duty of man consists in obedience to the legislative authority, no matter by whom usurped or for what purposes exercised.

Among the most zealous apostles of this modern Hobbiism is to be reckoned *The Boston Traveller*, which in a recent article on "the increasing contempt of the law" treats its readers to a remarkable homily on this topic. After alluding to the late instances of Lynch Law in Wisconsin and the late riots at Louisville, *The Traveller*—which, as we had occasion to mention the other day, claims specially to represent the moral and theological ideas of the original planters of New-England—proceeds in the following characteristic strain:

"It cannot be denied that this spirit has been fostered by the increasing of late years by men of some of them of position and influence in the community, who have advanced and supported the dangerous and destructive doctrine of a 'higher law.' This doctrine leads necessarily to an abnegation of all law; for if every man is allowed to be his own judge of the propriety of any law, and to refer to his own conscience to determine whether or not he shall render obedience to the enactments of the constituted authorities, it is evident that we might as well have no law at all. The judgment of men is very apt to be perverted, and 'conscience' is a very elastic faculty. . . . Permissiveness as the higher law doctrine is, it has done many a mischief, and its practical results have been witnessed in outrages which have been committed by the excited multitudes who have opposed the execution of obnoxious laws. And we would remark that Higher-Lawism is not confined to one section of the country. It exists, in principle if not in name, among the abolitioners and secessionists of the South, as well as among the conservatives of the North. We consider that to the uncultivated of the advocates of this doctrine, the recent outrages against law and order which have disgraced our country, are in a great measure attributable. By intemperate comments upon the laws of the land, by impugning the motives of legislators, by undervaluing and abusing the judiciary, and by holding up the officers of the law to ridicule and contempt; the higher-law advocates have done much toward creating a disregard for law among the people, and toward encouraging that lawless spirit which always exists to a greater or less extent in a certain class in the community, but which would never dare to make an open demonstration without such encouragement."

Now it may be, as *The Traveller* says, that "conscience is a very elastic faculty;" nevertheless, we do not precisely see how it is to be dispensed with in the administration of human affairs. A cable that sometimes stretches and sometimes contracts is still better than no cable at all. The only practical question seems in fact to be whether men shall be governed as to matters of right and wrong by their own consciences or by those of other people. We prefer to be governed by our own; and we apprehend that at bottom *The Traveller*, so far as its own case is concerned, is much of the same opinion. The only difference between us we suspect to be that *The Traveller* is not willing to allow anybody to have a conscience but itself—insisting, that in consideration of the general elasticity of consciences, the conscience of everybody else ought to be made to pull with its own, at least in the matter of the Fugitive Slave law, to which, however touchy and tender on many other points the conscience of *The Traveller* may be, it finds no difficulty in submitting.

In a paragraph introduced between the two we have quoted above, our cotemporary inquires how the friends of prohibitory liquor legislation would like to have the doctrine of a higher law and of the supremacy of the individual conscience applied to that sort of laws? To which we answer—That when the opposition to the Maine Law finds no other support than conscience and respect for the higher law, the Maine Law will already have triumphed. When the Devil has no other resource except to quote Scripture and to prevail about in the disguise of a Christian minister, pretending to have a conscience, he has ceased to be a formidable adversary. Unfortunately, the liquor sellers are not yet reduced to that desperate expedient.

We lament, as much as any one can those instances of insubordination which it has chosen as its text on this occasion; but is there no other explanation of them except that given by *The Traveller*? Is it absolutely certain that the increasing contempt of law of which that print complains, is to be solely ascribed to the recent promulgation of "higher law" heresies? Is it not possible that the disgraceful positions into which the law has recently been brought, by those entrusted with the making of it, and the administration of it, may have had something to do with the contempt into which it is said to have fallen? With Congresses such as those which enacted the Fugitive Slave Act and the Nebraska swindle, with Legislatures like the pretended one of Kansas, with courts like those over which Judges Kane and Grier and Chief Justice Lewis preside, with Executives like Frank Pierce, we should like to know what is to prevent the law from falling into contempt? In such a case the wonder is not that it does so fall; it would be a wonder if it did not.

As to the mobs and riots and Lynch-law executions which *The Traveller* so justly condemns, it ought to recollect that the use of such means was first introduced into the conduct of our affairs some twenty years since, with the tacit connivance, if not the open approval, of the class of moralists and politicians to which *The Traveller* belongs, as a compendious method of keeping the peace by putting down the abolitionists, and silencing all discussion of the question of Slavery; and though they may now be applied to other persons, yet to attempt to fix any responsibility for that on the shoulders of the higher-law men, shows either great ignorance or great meanness.

**POST-OFFICE STATISTICS—BRANCH OFFICES.**

In addition to the important improvements in our Post-Office which we so greatly need, there are many of minor importance, demanded alike by the convenience of the public and the profit of the Department. Perforated stamps would save a vast amount of labor. When the useless way-bills are done away with, another great saving will be made. There is a conven-

ience enjoyed by the British public in mailing letters that we might as well have. This is the privilege of mailing letters after the box is closed, and within five minutes of the actual departure of the mail.

In the administration of our Post-Office we do not have the full and satisfactory statistics that are given by the British postal authorities. In Great Britain the number of letters written and mailed annually is given, and separate statements of the number of "district post" ("drop") letters and "general post letters" in London, and the number of letters in each of the three kingdoms—England, Scotland and Ireland. All these facts are of great importance to the statesman and to the chief of a department. The efficiency, prosperous condition and general working of an important branch of government cannot be properly understood without full and reliable statistics. Without way-bills there is no difficulty, delay or trouble in counting letters. They are always counted in the London office and estimated in the other offices. This gives an approximation near enough to the exact truth for all practical purposes. Postmasters should be paid salaries or fees in proportion to the amount of business done—in proportion to the number of letters and papers mailed and received—as well as a commission on stamps sold. As many buy their postage stamps in various places, it would not be equitable to have the entire pay of a Postmaster depend on his sale of stamps.

There is one great improvement we need and must have when we have a Money-order Office, and when we have our management of dead letters on a proper footing. That is, two or three large central offices, possessing in some respects the powers of the General Post-Office. These should form branches of the General Post-Office, and should attend to all the business within a certain defined district, so far as relates to dead letters, to the business of the Money-order Office, and the sale of postage-stamps and some other local affairs. They would relieve the central office at Washington of many matters of business detail that could be as well attended to in that locality, and with far greater celerity. With such an office in California, all dead letters could at once be sent in, opened and returned to the writers in a sixth part of the time that they could be to go to and from Washington City. An unlimited supply of postage stamps should be kept, and all money order accounts sent to this Branch office. There might be one such office in California, for the Pacific States, one in New-Orleans for the South-west, and one at St. Louis for the North-west. The Department at Washington could attend to all the business for the central, northern and eastern portions of the Union. These branches of the General Post-Office should be under the charge of an officer who has had long experience in the Department at Washington.

The accounts and details are no more and no less whether attended to at San Francisco or Washington, and necessarily there is no great difference of expense. Of course accounts of all business transacted at the Branch Post Offices must be transmitted regularly to the Post-Office Department at the seat of Government. It is a fact too notorious to be denied, that the local wants of the people in different sections of the Union often suffer greatly from delays in mail matters in consequence of distance from the seat of Government.

Now all this cannot be remedied, but much of it can, and it is time that something was done to do away with the various evils and inconveniences that we labor under. These changes are far easier made now, and will get in successful operation much sooner than if the present state of things is suffered to continue until our vast postal machine becomes more extensive and complicated. We must have postal accommodations for our citizens, and a far greater extent than those which we now enjoy, and the sooner a move is made in the right direction the sooner will be the benefit and the less reason shall we have to complain that the makers and administrators of our laws neglect the interests of the nation.

How any body with a human soul in it can lend itself to the land-pirates and baggage-smashers' opposition to the recent changes resulting in the location of the Immigrants' landing-place at Castle Garden, we cannot imagine; and in fact we believe that there is not in all this community one person who favors the agitation kept up by the runners and their accomplices except those who aspire to bask in the sunshine of their patronage as politicians or to share their guilty gains.

The simple truth is that the grogshop keepers and immigrant runners of the First Ward care nothing for the mere location aforesaid; their wrath is excited by the rigid exclusion of themselves and their assistant harpies from the Garden. Just let them in to plunder and deceive, to debauch and destroy the poor Immigrants as heretofore, and they would as lief have them landed at Castle Garden as elsewhere. It is because their craft is not merely in danger, but almost annihilated, that they persist in their howling.

The Immigrants must land somewhere, and we believe there is not in all the City another place so eligible, so convenient and so free from every tenable objection, as Castle Garden. Its best recommendation is the facility it affords for shutting out the ruffians who get up these Indignation Meetings. They try every trick, every dodge, every disguise, to gain access to the Immigrants as they land; but in vain. Each, so soon as his or her destination is ascertained, is taken directly from the general landing depot to the steamboat or railroad station whence his or her journey inland properly begins; each is furnished with a ticket to the place of his or her destination at the lowest possible price, and is provided, while awaiting his turn and the clearance of his baggage, with comfortable shelter for nothing and with wholesome food at cost. Thus he leaves the City on the very day of his arrival, or the day after at furthest, sober, clear-headed, and with all his money; whereas formerly a large share of the Immigrants were taken in and done for at the filthy, swindling, down-town grog-shops called emigrant boarding-houses, until the half if not all their money was exhausted and they debauched, body and soul, by the vile concoctions dealt out to them as liquor. Immigrants have gone into these with a thousand dollars each, and been turned out a few weeks later ragged and penniless; poor girls have been lured thither by deceit and detained until, by force and terror, their ruin was effected; and it is not too much

to say that there are this day a thousand more harlots and twenty thousand more foreign paupers in this country than there would have been if the new system now inaugurated at Castle Garden had been established even five years ago. In view of these truths—and they are obvious to all who do not willfully shut their eyes—it does seem to us amazing that some persons who would not like to be caught stealing sheep should lend themselves to the service of the runners and smashers. If they fancy they thus place themselves on the high road to office, we trust they will be taught their error.

**ELECTIONS.—Alabama.**—The National Intelligencer says that the new delegation is composed as follows:

1. Percy Walker, K. N. 4. Sydenham Moore, Dem.  
2. Eli Shorter, Dem. 5. Wm. R. Smith, K. N.  
3. James F. Dowdell, Dem. 6. W. R. W. Cobb, Dem.  
7. Sampson W. Harris, Dem.

In Kentucky, the latest report elects Albert G. Talbot (Dem.) to Congress in the most doubtful district by seven majority.

In Tennessee, according to *The Union*, Watkins beats Taylor in the 1st District, and Savage beats Cullum in the 14th. We suspect this is in part guess-work. *The Union* concedes the success of Speed in the Knoxville (11th) District.

Our own exchanges from these States bring us no further advices.

**DICKINSON ON "SAM."**

The Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON wrote and dispatched in June last the following reply to certain inquiries of *The Tallahassee Floridian* and *Journal*. Though mailed so long ago, it was only published on the 4th inst., and then with disparaging comments—the querist having received more than he bargained for. It is but simple justice to Mr. D. to have it distinctly understood that he did not wait till after "Sam" was dead to write his epitaph. There are very few of Mr. D.'s opinions on political topics wherein we concur, but we can heartily second all he says in condemnation of political secret societies, whether meeting in Tammany Hall or elsewhere. Here is his letter:

ALBANY, JUNE, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—On my return to my residence a few days since, from a professional engagement abroad, I found your favor of a late date inquiring for my views touching the principles of the "American" or "Know-Nothing" organization. Before I found time to answer, I was hurried to attend the Court of Appeals in session, where the business in which I am engaged affords little time or opportunity for correspondence. I will, however, as I have no concealments upon public questions, borrow a moment from my pressing duties to say quite hastily, that I have no knowledge concerning the order to which you allude, except such as is acquired from publications purporting to give information upon the subject, and must, therefore, confine myself to such points as are embraced within this range. It is generally understood and conceded to be a secret society or organization designed to act politically in the interests of the day. Of this secret feature I entirely disapprove, and am unable to understand by what necessity, real or supposed, it is dictated, or upon what principle it can be justified. Free public discussion and open action on all public affairs, are essential to the health and to the very existence—of popular liberty; and the day which finds the public mind reconciled to the secret movements of political parties, will find no other way to the slavery of despotism. If good men may meet in secret for good purposes, we can have no assurance that bad men, under the same plausible exterior, will not secretly sap the foundations of public virtue.

Whether I am in favor of their platform upon the question of Slavery must depend upon what it is, or rather, whether they are in favor of mine. If their platform is to be regarded as including, upholding or justifying such political monstrosities as the "Personal Liberty Bill," recently passed into a law by the Massachusetts Legislature over the veto of Governor Gardner, then I pronounce it treason of the deepest dye, and I will not be drawn into a discussion of it. If, on the other hand, it is in substance the same upon which I have stood for years—upon which I did not enter without counting the consequences, and which I intend to relinquish only with life, I have not now these resolutions before me, but I recollect them. I approve them in substance as sound national doctrine. I figure no part of the Federal Constitution, either in theory or in practice, to court the popular caprices of the moment, to gain public station, or to minister to the necessities or infirmities of those in power. Nor can I distrust the soundness of principles upon which I have stood for years, and which I have no intention of abandoning.

I cannot believe that any good can be accomplished by making the birthplace a test of fidelity or merit. It does not accord with—but is at war with the genius of our institutions. That abuses have been practiced by the application of foreigners to places of trust, before sufficiently familiar with our Constitution, laws, and social system, or to which from circumstances they were unsuited, is probable. This, however, is in some respects common to native as well as naturalized citizens, and arises not from a defective system but from its erroneous administration. It is in itself a result of placing in the hands of the incompetent the distribution of public patronage.

Upon the subject of naturalized citizens I have been governed by considerations of justice and duty, and have designed to observe the spirit of my country's Constitution. When Members of Congress engaged in a stepwise chase, to see who should propose earliest, give most, and vote loudest to feed suffering Ireland from the Federal Treasury a few years since, not finding any warrant for such proceedings, I voted against it, and let public clamor exhaust itself upon my head in denunciations. When I learned that the foreigner who had in good faith declared his intentions of citizenship, by setting his foot upon the foreign shore, was to be treated as a stranger, and that he was to be required to procure the passage of a bill to redress the grievance. These principles have governed my public conduct and now guide my opinions. The Constitution, administered in its true spirit, is, in my judgment, sufficient for the protection of all, and the preservation of the republic.

I have the honor to be, Your friend and servant, D. S. DICKINSON.

CHARLES E. DYER, Esq., Editor *Floridian* and *Journal*.

**NORTH-WESTERN FRUIT-GROWERS' ASSOCIATION.**—The annual meeting of this useful association is to be held at Burlington, Iowa, on Tuesday, September 23, 1855. It will continue in session four days. The object of the association is to promote the growth of fruit trees and fruit in the North-Western States of the Union. It is composed of nurserymen and fruit-growers in these States, who invite the cooperation and attendance of all who approve of this object.

The Committee of Arrangements solicit contributions of specimens of such fruits as are indigenous to or are cultivated in the respective localities of contributors in all parts of the Union. Also papers giving experience as to the diseases of fruits; the insects which infest them, &c., so as to increase the amount of information collected on these subjects.

P. Barry of Rochester, N. Y., late Editor of *The Horticulturist*, is to address the association. He will exhibit specimens of the fruits of Western New-York.

Mr. E. E. Gay of Burlington, Iowa, takes charge of all specimens and communications.

The object of this association cannot be too highly commended. It is a branch of rural industry which has been too much neglected, but which will afford ample remuneration for any amount of well-directed labor that may be bestowed upon it. We trust that the exhibition will be as successful as it deserves to be, and that an abstract of the proceedings will be furnished as for publication.

Goods manifested in Baltimore on Saturday, the 11th, were shipped from Wheeling yesterday via Central Ohio road and boats, in five days from New-York to Wheeling, by the New-York and Baltimore line of propellers.

## THE LATEST NEWS.

RECEIVED BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

**NON-ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA.**  
HALIFAX, Tuesday, Aug. 14—10 O'CLOCK P. M.  
The steamship America is now over ten days out and about 600 at this port, but as yet nothing has been heard of her.

**JUDICIAL ELECTION IN NEW-ORLEANS.**  
NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855.  
At an election for Judge of our Second District Court to-day, the Americans carried their candidate by 1,200 majority over all others.

**ALABAMA ELECTION.**  
MOBILE, Monday, Aug. 13, 1855.  
Winston (Dem.) is certainly elected Governor of Alabama by a large majority.

**FUSION MOVEMENT IN MASSACHUSETTS.**  
SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Aug. 14, 1855